

THE ANDERSON INTELLIGENCER

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IN ADVANCE

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The Weather.

Washington, June 24.—Forecast: South Carolina—Generally fair and continued warm Thursday and Friday.

Is an occultist a visionary person always.

Any one who lives long enough can be the oldest inhabitant.

Our assets are schools, churches, homes, human lives, not finances.

Now that we have a baseball league season, look out for falling weather.

In a Baptist church in Atlanta, men will be allowed to remove their coats.

Georgia is afflicted by the legislature in the summer, why not South Carolina also?

Birmingham claims to have a million dollars for the new Methodist university.

Make happy comfortable homes for the laboring people and make the people contented.

Mr. Bryan's middle name is "Honesty." No relation however, to our senatorial candidate.

It is as important to keep labor busy at it is to stabilize credit with the regional reserve bank.

Whenever Teddy wants to start something real fuzzy, let him chart a river in the Sahara desert.

Some folks are so stiff necked that they can observe but one point of view—hence they are knockers.

The future will prove the greatness of a state not by its magnificent capitol, but by its laborers' homes.

"Show me," is what the people demand. They insist on knowing and seeing, and will not believe candidates' yarns.

Mr. Sam Jackson of Iowa, says that this new moon that came Tuesday night is a wet moon. It might be wet if it is raining.

In crossing the Delaware, Washington did not take as many chances as the children crossing the road, in these automobile days.

Old Doc Cook took so many liberties with the Arctic region, we don't seem to get as many cool breezes "as weuster."

The war in Mexico would cease if the government would give each man a chance to acquire a little piece of land with which to start life.

Senator Smith is making farmer and his three lawyer opponents making excellent legal arguments. Is this a trial or a campaign?

We hope that Col. Charles Carroll will be "naturally" when Gen. Blaine jumped on the aristocrats. Col. Sims is one, if ever there was one.

We have never heard a cotton mill president say that the South is a "backwater," but we have heard some who declare that they would not vote for Smith.

The British army will buy 18 big guns from one German maker and the navy 12 hydroaeroplanes from another.

Spouses can be kept in the best condition by an occasional washing in a solution of carbolic acid.

JUSTICE TO POOR MAN

This paper has heretofore uttered its appeal for a compulsory attendance law. Especially for a local option from which can be given a trial it would harm no one and might get into the public schools hundreds of unfortunate little fellows who otherwise would be denied the privileges of having their minds expanded.

Mr. E. H. Blake, of Greenwood, who has made a close study of this proposition, writes The Intelligencer that those who, through honest conviction, have opposed compulsory school attendance in South Carolina, have overlooked the injustice that is done the working man and especially the cotton mill worker by the absence of such a law.

"Nearly all the states," writes Mr. Blake, "including North Carolina, Tennessee and other southern states, have seen the need and passed compulsory attendance laws. Time will not wait on children in South Carolina growing up in ignorance. How long must these helpless children wait on South Carolina?"

A man who describes himself as a cotton mill operative pleads for compulsory education as follows, in a letter to The Belton Journal recently:

"It seems to the average man working to better his condition, that the compulsory education bill would have been a great help. Had it been passed, it would then force the parent to give his child at least an elementary education. It seems inconsistent to say to the cotton mill parent, you must not work your boys or girls until a certain age and then fail to encourage him to send the boy or girl to school a stipulated time.

"Give us compulsory education and in a very short while you will perceive our condition greatly improved from an educational standpoint. We realize education is the basis for better conditions in our community, and the foundation of a more stable government, or one more constructive at least. Compulsory education will force better school facilities, thereby giving more advantages for having and making better citizenship.

"The cheap politician says we are not ready for it and stops right there. Wonder why we are not ready for better citizenship? Will some of those opposed to the bill explain the view they entertain, and tell how long it will be until we are ready for it? Also tell us how to prepare for its passage? Some are using the poor negro as an argument. They fail to know that we read and are keeping up with the conditions as they really exist, or else they are not keeping up with the conditions of the present day. Statistics, as they are compiled by our state superintendent of education, say that there are more negro children in school in our state than whites. So if the negro goes ahead of us along these lines we can blame no one but ourselves for our condition."

JUDGE EMORY SPEER

The report of the congressional committee that investigated the conduct of Judge Speer is one of the most amusing things we have ever seen. It proves more nearly than anything else in recent months that there should be some kind of recall of judges. Some recent decisions in this state show clearly that the judiciary of South Carolina should have some string to it.

As to Judge Speer, the committee, in stating that he could not be impeached, made this amusing declaration:

"An examination of the record shows the fact that Judge Speer has ascertained the limit to which he is before liable to impeachment or official misconduct would accrue and went as close to the line as safety would permit," says the report.

"The committee finds that the record presents a series of legal oppressions and an abuse of judicial discretion, which demand criticism and condemnation. These hang as a pretentious cloud over his court, impairing his usefulness, impeding the administration of justice and endangering the integrity of American institutions."

It seems to us that the very fact that Judge Speer with intent used his office arbitrarily right up to the point of impeachment is the most convincing argument that he should be impeached.

GEORGIA TEXTILES

The report of the Georgia commissioner of commerce and labor, H. M. Stanley, is very interesting. Among other things it shows that there are 145 cotton mills in Georgia, using 388,100,183 pounds of cotton a year and turning out products valued at \$82,873,000. In the cotton, woolen and knitting mills the operatives number 24,777. There are 66 operatives under 17 years old; 3,074 from 14 to 18 years, and over 18 years, 18,482.

BEWARE THE MEDDLERS

There is so much of hysteria and of perversion in these days that it is difficult to arrive at what is the truth. For instance, in the matter of child labor in the cotton mills. The editor of The Intelligencer was fortunate to be permitted to assist in getting the first bill through the South Carolina legislature. It was introduced Col. J. Q. Marshall, and championed by the late N. G. Gonzales. These two men did more for the laboring classes of the State than any other dozen men in the last 25 years. Both have passed to their reward.

A law to protect children from heartless parents who would force them to work in the mills was a necessity and is yet. But there should be some common sense displayed in the matter. When the child labor law was first passed, it came in response to the appeal from the laboring people themselves, and the mill managers offered no objection except to state that along with this law there should be a compulsory education law to keep idle children off the streets and out of mischief. And right there is wherein rose the objection to the compulsory attendance law—coming from politicians who did not want it merely because the mill managers did.

At the time of the enacting of the law, there was a widespread public sentiment in its favor and public demand for it, but there is no great dissatisfaction at present, that we can hear of. Occasionally we hear that the law is not being enforced, and that there has been some criticism of the governor of the state. We wish to say that this is unfair to him as the enforcement of this law is not placed in his hands, although if violations were brought to his attention, he might get in behind the loafers who are letting it go on.

We believe that the mill managers are the best friends of the mill people. Even if they were not so from a humanitarian standpoint, they should be from a standpoint of economy—and they are from both standpoints. There are men in the manufacturing business whose minds are no greater than their great hearts, and their sympathies are broad as the field of their endeavors.

We do not believe that the mills of the state are employing any considerable number of children. And we have visited some of the mills and our observation is that what children are to be seen, have light employment, get pretty fair wages, are treated nicely, have lots of fun in the mill and outside, and are a great deal less driven with labor than are hundreds of chore boys on the farms. We believe that the mill managers do more charity voluntarily than all of the charitable societies of the country, outside of that grand institution, the Salvation Army.

And this leads to the conclusion—The great and admirable movement with reference to preventing the labor of children in mines and factories is being ridden by high salaried officials whose business is to agitate. We have read statements and publications and even books from them that are grossly and grotesquely false. How much of this agitation is caused by the mills of New England and the enemies of the contented labor of the South we do not know. We know some of the workers in this field and believe them to be sincere, though highly theoretical and slightly fanatical. We believe in remedial laws but we do not believe that legislation should be forced upon industries when it is not needed.

What would the South be today if it were not for our textile industries? How many of today can remember before the day of creation of interest in the building of manufactures? All such know that but for the mills and their payrolls the South would today be but little better off than it was at the close of the war, except agriculturally. The mills are not entirely patriotic or benevolent or beneficent, but they do more for their employees than the same number of employees in any other class of labor get.

The mill people are becoming an educated, proud and ambitious people. They are among our best citizenship. They are not in need of paternalistic or rather patronizing laws to the extent that politicians and paid agitators would cause the people to think. Occasionally there is need for legislation in the case of some trifling parent, but such cases may be found on the farms as well as in the mills.

Finally, we suggest, beware of meddling. If there are wrongs let them be pointed out and corrected. But let the mill managers and their help alone, and we believe that they will get together work out the solution of all vexing questions. Otherwise, some day adverse and fool legislation may stop the spindles and the consumer will feel the effect of the high cost of idleness.

One of the newest uses of aluminum is in the manufacture of soles for shoes for men who work in wet places.

COMMITTEE UNDECIDED

The Senate Judiciary Trio Worried For Report On Clayton Bill.
Washington, June 24.—After ten days consideration of the Clayton anti-trust bill, passed by the house, the senate judiciary committee tonight apparently was no nearer a conclusion as to what it shall report to the senate than it was the day it took its first look at the measure.

Members of the committee have found little common ground for prohibition of interlocking directorates and holding companies, and they have not finally agreed on how to prevent price fixing. The so-called labor sections have led to endless arguments. The prospects for an early agreement, some members of the committee say, is not encouraging and sentiment against reporting any such measure at this time is growing.

A new complication in the situation came tonight when Senator Cummins offered five propositions which he asked the judiciary committee to approve. It reported as amendments to the federal trade commission bill. These amendments would make interlocking directorates and holding companies unlawful where they restrain commerce, and would give the trade commission power to determine when they restrain commerce.

There was talk again today about an effort to have the president agree to limit the amount of anti-trust legislation at this session.

PITCHER JOHNSON MARRIES

Takes as His Bride Congressman's Daughter.

Washington June 24.—Walter Johnson, pitcher of the Washington American League Club, and Miss Hazel Lee Roberts, daughter of Representative E. E. Roberts, of Nevada, were married here tonight. Only members of the Roberts family witnessed the ceremony.

The pitcher and his bride will not have their honeymoon until after the end of the baseball season.

Miss Roberts and her mother saw Johnson pitch his way to victory against the world's champion Athletics this afternoon.

Johnson, although a veteran in the baseball world, is only 26 years old. His home is in Coffeyville, Kansas, where he owns a ranch.

HUGE LAND PURCHASES

Government Will Acquire Preserves in Several Southern States.

Washington, June 24.—The National forest reservation commission today approved for purchase by the government a number of tracts in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, totalling more than 27,000 acres. About 13,500 acres are in North Carolina, principally in the Mount Mitchell region, about 7,000 acres in Tennessee and 6,000 acres in West Virginia.

This will conclude the purchases for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, during which the areas approved for purchase have totaled nearly 400,000 acres. The lands selected for acquisition by the government for national forest purposes in the past since the purchase policy was inaugurated in 1910 total 1,105,000 acres, having a purchase price of \$5,560,000.

One of the best tracts, from a timber standpoint, that the commission ever has concluded to buy, contains more than 7,000 acres and is in the Mount Mitchell region, North Carolina. Its purchase was decided on today. It averaged more than 6,000 feet of saw timber and other products per acre. All the tracts adjoin or lie near lands previously acquired under the general policy, by which national forests of good size are being built up in the eastern mountains through successive purchases.

ORGANIZATION DELAYED

Will Take One Month Longer Than Expected to Start Reserve Banks.

Washington, June 24.—Although August 1 is the date originally set by treasury department officials for organization of the Federal reserve banks, it now seems likely that the organization will be not earlier than September 1. The senate's delay in the confirmation of members of the Federal reserve board and delay in the choice of directors for the reserve banks will defeat the plan to open on August 1.

The organization committee now is busily engaged in compiling lists of nominees for directors of the twelve reserve banks. The complete list has been compiled. It will be submitted to electors named by all member banks. These electors must cast their ballots for directors within fifteen days after receipt by them of the list of nominees. Many of the member banks are situated so remotely that it will take more than a month to complete the election of the list that has been mailed.

Charged With Fraud.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Charging with using the mails to defraud, a federal grand jury today indicted a company and its president, Richard J. Starnes, of Philadelphia, for a mail fraud conspiracy. The indictment was returned today and held in \$25,000 bail by a United States commissioner. It is alleged that the company exploited Spring City, Tenn., using the mails to induce purchase of land owned by the government and its bonds and other securities.

Millia Camp Charged.

Richmond, June 24.—Because of Richmond's failure to install a sewerage and proper sanitary equipment at the site selected for the annual encampment of the Virginia National Guard, this city has lost the honor of Governor Stuart today ordered the state troops to encamp at Gordonsville, from July 21 to 30. The order includes all troops except field artillery, which will encamp at Appomattox, Pa.

REICHSTAG CLOSED
IS FOREIGN RIDDLE

German Political Experts Have So Far Been Unable To Answer Conundrum

(By Associated Press)

Berlin, June 24.—The action of the government in closing the Reichstag instead of adjourning it, has furnished a conundrum which the political experts have not yet been able to answer. The government's object is not known, and its action is wondered at the more because it meant the extinction of numerous pending measures desired by the government, most of which were certain to be passed, on all which must hard work had been done. Equally mysterious was the government's covert threat to dissolve the Reichstag, making new elections necessary if it adopted, as it seemed for a time likely to do, a Socialist measure providing an increase in pay of \$24 yearly for certain postoffice employees. Even the newspapers friendly to the government ridiculed the idea of going to the people on an issue so trivial.

Foremost among the measures thrown into the waste-basket by the closing of the Reichstag was the petroleum. Others to suffer the same fate were the measures to regulate bookkeeping, to define the rights and duties of aviators, to establish a juvenile court, to sharpen the laws against "fifth in word and picture," to regulate Sunday employment, to establish a colonial court, to amend the business law, the new excise bill, and many others. Against this list of uncompleted work the accomplishments of the late Reichstag are very small. So long as it had to deal with broad national questions, such as the arrangement and taxation bills, where the non-Socialist parties were united against the Socialists, the work went ahead smoothly, but as soon as these were out of the way, shifting alliances of factions prevented any real work from being accomplished.

Not all the blame for the little done during the long session rests upon the Reichstag. So monarchical a paper as the TAEGLICHE RUNDSCHAU sharply criticizes the government's "doctrinarianism, passing the bounds of the permissible," and its "stubbornness." It declares also that from the first there was a lack of intelligent direction of affairs on the side of the government. It is also a fact that the ministers of various departments on many occasions failed to show the fact necessary for dealing with the representatives of the people, and on more than one occasion made unfortunate blunders.

Another source of the Reichstag's weakness was the presidency. Herr Kaempff, the chief presiding officer, is an estimable and able man, but even his own party—the Progressives or Radicals—were not satisfied with his conduct of the affairs of the house. He exhibited a lack of resolution and decisiveness fatal for the presiding officer of a legislative body. It is most unlikely that he will be mentioned as a candidate for the office when the autumn, elects its president and two vice presidents. Conjecture has it that the next session's president is likely to be a member of the Clerical, or Center party.

NEGROES GET SCHOOLING

That Is No Reason Against Compulsory Education Bill.

The Intelligencer:
Sixteen negroes appeared before the State Board of Medical Examiners of South Carolina in Columbia, June 9-11th, 1914, for license to practice medicine in this state. For the same examination 35 whites appeared.

It, after a few days of meagre opportunity for education in South Carolina, one negro seeks to enter this most learned and skilled profession to only four and one-fourth whites who apply. What is to be the final outcome? Here is part of what a Southerner, Shay N. White, now superintendent of public instruction of the state of New Mexico, says favoring compulsory education:

"I have tested the law thoroughly, first, as a county superintendent for six years and now as state superintendent for two and one-half years, and am fully convinced that any state will make greater progress through such a law. It ought not to be necessary, but there is always a need for it for a certain percentage of the people. We want to have our law amended, so that the compulsory age will be 7 to 16 years, instead of 7 to 14 years, as the law now stands. As a Southerner myself, I think the law would undoubtedly help the cause of education in your state."

Yours very truly,
E. H. BLAKE,
Greenwood, S. C., June 24, 1914.

COTTON BEST YEAR

Figures Show That Crop Was Most Valuable Ever Produced.

Washington, June 24.—Final figures of the 1913 crop were announced today by the census bureau, placed the cotton crop at the highest value in the history of the United States. The quantity of cotton ginned from the 1913 crop counting round as half bales and excluding lint was 15,362,511 running bales or 14,105,450 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. Cotton seed reported was 6,305,000 tons.

The value of the cotton is estimated at \$22,160,000 and of the seed \$15,400,000.

OLYMPIC CONGRESS ENDS

Delegates Gathered in Paris to Decide on Games.

Paris, June 23.—Delegates to the International Olympic Congress, in session here since June 15, virtually have finished their labors. Although several minor decisions are to be reached, American delegates declare they will return here thoroughly satisfied with the results attained.

James E. Sullivan, head of the American delegation today said the work of the congress would have a far reaching effect, especially in the United States. In all the large American cities preliminary games will be held and the winners will meet in New York the first Sunday in June 1916, for the grand elimination trials to decide the entries for the Olympic games to be held that year at Berlin. The American Olympic team will comprise the men taking the first six places in big events and the first three places in small events. Rules governing all sports will be published September 1.

Captured Durazzo?

Paris, June 23.—According to a report received here tonight by the Albanian insurgents today captured Durazzo by storm.

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

The following is from a weekly magazine published by the Huyler Candy Co., called "Huyler's Health Hint."

"It has paid Evans' Pharmacy, Anderson, S. C., in more ways than one to advertise their Huyler's sales agency."

Twelve months the Evans Pharmacy has won the lion's share of the prize money in the Huyler contest and this success has aroused the interest of the Anderson newspapers in which the original advertisements were published.

The experience of Evans' Pharmacy shows what a sales agent can do by co-operating with the newspaper publishers and creating a mutual interest in the success of the advertising.

Mr. Dickson also received a very commendatory personal letter from the Huyler Company, in connection with the last prize contest.

BANDITRY MUST CEASE

Carranza Quoted As Saying Terms Not Satisfactory.

New Orleans, June 24.—What pretended to be details of the demands made by the United States upon Gen. Venustiano Carranza, through which Carranza's representatives would be admitted to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls, were given out here today by Fernando Iglesias Calderon, chief of the Liberal party in Mexico, enroute to Washington in connection with the Mexican problem.

Aside from the armistice feature which Carranza refused to consider, Calderon said it was demanded concerning disposal of religious questions and the time when elections should take place which greatly interested the constitutionalists.

According to the statement of the Liberal party leader, today the United States demanded that all property of the Catholic Church confiscated by the constitutionalists should be returned to the church, that buildings destroyed should be paid for, that priests should be protected and that priests driven from the country should be allowed to return.

To this Carranza replied, according to Calderon's statement, that the constitutionalist laws of reform provided that all church property should go to the state when needed and also that the priests must go.

Calderon also stated that Carranza refused to accede to the demand for elections as soon as the revolution is ended. His reply to that, according to the statement, was that elections could not take place until banditry has ceased, therefore, he would not agree to the plan of holding election until several leaders now classed as bandits have been crushed.

Another demand, according to the statement, was that Huerta should be protected, to which Carranza, it reported to have replied that according to the latest law Huerta must die and the constitutionalist chief refused to acquiesce in the demand.

That Carranza also refused to oblige the constitutionalists to pay debts incurred by the Huerta government was another demand included in the Calderon statement.

YPC'S ARE BUSY

Caroline Association Opens At Its 4th Annual Session.

Charlotte, N. C., June 24.—A large attendance of delegates gathered at the Hotel Raleigh today for the fourth annual convention of the South Carolina Bankers Association. The Congressional man Carter Glass, who is the principal speaker tomorrow.



The oxford you have in mind is here—ready to put on.

White canvas oxfords, the better kind, \$3.50.

Howard & Foster's trade winning oxfords, in tan, vici, gun metal and patent colt, \$4.

The new English custom last in tan and black, \$5.

Hanan's bench made oxfords in glaze kid, tan, gun metal and patent kid, \$5.50 and \$6.

We are making quite a hit with the silk plaited socks we are selling at 25c, limit six pairs to a customer. Actual value 35c. All colors.

We prepay all charges.
Order by Parcels Post.

B.D. Brandt & Co.

"Put Some with a Customer"